

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

IVAN HERNANDEZ-SALCIDO

§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§

CASE NUMBER 1:22-CR-103

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION ON PETITION FOR WARRANT
FOR OFFENDER UNDER SUPERVISION**

Pending is a “First Amended Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under Supervision” filed January 8, 2024, alleging that the Defendant, Ivan Hernandez-Salcido, violated his conditions of supervised release. This matter is referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for review, hearing, and submission of a report with recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law. *See United States v. Rodriguez*, 23 F.3d 919, 920 n.1 (5th Cir. 1994); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3401(i) (2000); E.D. Tex. Crim. R. CR-59.

I. The Original Conviction and Sentence

Hernandez-Salcido was sentenced on July 15, 2019, before The Honorable David Counts of the Western District of Texas after pleading guilty to the offense of Illegal Re-entry After Deportation, a Class C felony. This offense carried a statutory maximum imprisonment term of 20 years. The guideline imprisonment range, based on a total offense level of 18 and a criminal history category of IV, was 41 to 51 months. Hernandez-Salcido was subsequently sentenced to 41 months imprisonment, to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in the Western District of Texas, Case No. 7:18CR770-1, followed by a 3-year term of supervised release, to run concurrently with the term of supervised release imposed in the Western District of Texas Case

No. 7:18CR770-1, subject to the standard conditions of release, plus special conditions to include: The defendant shall not illegally reenter the United States. If the defendant is released from confinement or not deported or lawfully reenters the United States during the term of supervised release, the defendant shall immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Officer.

II. The Period of Supervision

On February 4, 2022, Ivan Hernandez-Salcido completed his period of imprisonment and remained detained until being removed from the United States by immigration officials on February 8, 2022. On October 21, 2022, jurisdiction in this case was transferred to the Eastern District of Texas and assigned to the U.S. District Judge Marcia A. Crone.

III. The Petition

United States Probation filed the Petition for Warrant for Offender Under Supervision raising three allegations. The petition alleges that the Defendant violated the following conditions of release:

Allegation 1. The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

Allegation 2. If the defendant is excluded, deported, or removed upon release on probation or supervised release, the term of supervision shall be a non-reporting term of probation or supervised release. The defendant shall not illegally re-enter the United States. If the defendant is released from confinement or not deported, or lawfully re-enters the United States during the term of probation or supervised release, the defendant shall immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Office.

Allegation 3. The defendant shall not illegally reenter the United States. If the defendant is released from confinement or not deported or lawfully reenters the United States during the term of supervised release, the defendant shall immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Office.

IV. Proceedings

On January 30, 2024, the undersigned convened a hearing pursuant to Rule 32.1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to hear evidence and arguments on whether the Defendant violated conditions of supervised release, and the appropriate course of action for any such violations.

At the revocation hearing, counsel for the Government and the Defendant announced an agreement as to a recommended disposition regarding the revocation. The Defendant agreed to plead “true” to the second allegation that claimed he illegally re-entered the United States after being deported and failed to immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Office upon reentry. In return, the parties agreed that Hernandez-Salcido should serve a term of 8 months’ imprisonment, with no supervised release to follow.

V. Principles of Analysis

According to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3), the court may revoke a term of supervised release and require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in such term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on post-release supervision, if the court, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure applicable to revocation of probation or supervised release, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a condition of supervised release, except that a defendant whose term is revoked under this paragraph may not be required to serve on any such revocation more than five years in prison if the offense that resulted in the term of supervised release is a Class A felony, more than three years if such offense is a Class B felony, more than two years in prison if such offense is a Class C or D felony, or more than one year in

any other case. The original offense of conviction was a Class C felony, therefore, the maximum imprisonment sentence is 2 years.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.1(a)¹, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the Defendant violated conditions of supervision by illegally re-entering the United States after being deported and failing to immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Office upon reentry, he will be guilty of committing a Grade C violation. U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(a)(2) indicates that upon a finding of a Grade C violation, the court may (A) revoke probation or supervised release; or (B) extend the term of probation or supervised release and/or modify the conditions of supervision.

U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4(a) provides that in the case of revocation of supervised release based on a Grade C violation and a criminal history category of IV, the policy statement imprisonment range is 6 to 12 months.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(c)(1), where the minimum term of imprisonment determined under U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4 is at least one month but not more than six months, the minimum term may be satisfied by (A) a sentence of imprisonment; or (B) a sentence of imprisonment that includes a term of supervised release with a condition that substitutes community confinement or home detention according to the schedule in U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1(e), for any portion of the minimum term.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(f) any term of imprisonment imposed upon revocation of probation or supervised release shall be ordered to be served consecutively to any sentence of imprisonment that the defendant is serving, whether or not the sentence of imprisonment being served resulted from the conduct that is the basis of the revocation of probation or supervised

1. All of the policy statements in Chapter 7 that govern sentences imposed upon revocation of supervised release are non-binding. *See* U.S.S.G. Ch. 7 Pt. A; *United States v. Price*, 519 F. App'x 560, 562 (11th Cir. 2013).

release. The Defendant's agreed upon revocation sentence shall run concurrently with any revocation sentence imposed in Eastern District of Texas Case No. 1:22-CR-102; and to be served consecutively with any term of imprisonment previously imposed in United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Case No. 1:22-CR-85, and no additional term of supervised release in this case.

In determining the Defendant's sentence, the court shall consider:

1. The nature and circumstance of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1);
2. The need for the sentence imposed: to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and to provide the Defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, other corrective treatment in the most effective manner; *see* 18 U.S.C. §§ 3553 (a)(2)(B)-(D);
3. Applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission, for the appropriate application of the provisions when modifying or revoking supervised release pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(3), that are in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced; *see* 18 U.S.C. 3553(a)(4); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 924(A)(3);
4. Any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(2), that is in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(5); and
5. The need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6).
6. The need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.

18 U.S.C. §§ 3583(e) and 3553(a).

VI. Application

The Defendant pled "true" to the petition's allegation that he violated a standard condition of release that he entered the United States illegally. Based upon the Defendant's plea of "true" to this allegation of the Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under

Supervision and U.S.S.G. § 7B1.1(a), the undersigned finds that the Defendant violated a condition of supervised release.

The undersigned has carefully considered each of the factors listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e). The Defendant's violation is a Grade C violation, and the criminal history category is IV. The policy statement range in the Guidelines Manual is 6 to 12 months. The Defendant did not comply with the conditions of supervision and has demonstrated an unwillingness to adhere to conditions of supervision.

Consequently, incarceration appropriately addresses the Defendant's violation. The sentencing objectives of punishment, deterrence and rehabilitation along with the aforementioned statutory sentencing factors will best be served by a prison sentence of 8 months, with no supervised release to follow.

VII. Recommendations

The court should find that the Defendant violated the allegation in the petition that he violated a standard condition of release by reentering the United States illegally. The petition should be granted and the Defendant's supervised release should be revoked pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583. The Defendant should be sentenced to a term of 8 months' imprisonment with no supervised release to follow, to be served concurrently with the revocation sentence imposed in Eastern District of Texas Case No. 1:22-CR-102; and to be served consecutively with any term of imprisonment previously imposed in United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Case No. 1:22-CR-85. The Defendant requested to serve his prison term at the Federal Correctional Institution in Big Spring, Texas. The Defendant's request should be accommodated, if possible.

VIII. Objections

At the close of the revocation hearing, the Defendant, defense counsel, and counsel for the government each signed a standard form waiving their right to object to the proposed findings and recommendations contained in this report, consenting to revocation of supervised release, and consenting to the imposition of the above sentence recommended in this report (involving all conditions of supervised release, if applicable). The Defendant also waived his right to be present and speak and have his counsel present and speak before the district court imposes the recommended sentence. Therefore, the court may act on this report and recommendation immediately.

SIGNED this 31st day of January, 2024.



Zack Hawthorn
United States Magistrate Judge